

Crock/Bradford

# THE Kentucky Gazette.

LUMB. XVII.

Quicquid agunt homines—nostri farrago libelli. Nov. Sat. 8. v. 85.

VOL. 7

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1791

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN DANFORD, at his Office on Main Street, where Subscriptions, at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are  
thankedly received and Printing in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

Wanted by the subscribers,

**BEEF** Cattle and Pork, to be received on foot; Cash and Merchandise, will be given a any of their stores, either in this place, Danville, Bar's Town, Louisville or Madison County or Limestone.

They have now on hand at their different stores already mentioned, a neat assortment of

## GOODS

Well calculated for this country, which they are determined to dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or the articles already mentioned.

**ELLIOT & WILLIAMS.**  
P. S. They also want a quantity of iron and row linen.  
Lexington, Nov. 19, 1791.

**STRAYED** from pasture house near Black's station a Heifer, chestnut brown, whitish face, branded S on the near buttock, about 2 years old this ensuing spring; whoever takes up said creature and delivers it to the subscriber near Blacks Station, shall be handsomely rewarded and all reasonable charges paid by  
**THOMAS STEELE.**

## WANTED

An APPRENTICE to the  
**BAKING**  
BUSINESS.

A Native lad of about 15 or 16 years of age will be taken as an Apprentice to the above business.  
**JOHN COCK.**

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber in Mercer County on the waters of Bolt river, near Harlan's Mill, a black Mare, 3 years old last spring, with a large blaze in her face, and a black spot over her left eye, both hind feet white, about 4 feet nine or ten inches high, trots naturally and branded on the off shoulder K. Appraised to £10.  
§  
William Steerman.  
Dec. 13, 1791.

## FOR SALE,

For Cash or Cattle

A COMPLETE set of Blacksmiths Tools, together with 8 sets of Nailors tools; For terms apply to Mr. Zebulon Barton in Lexington, who is authorized to dispose of them.

Thomas Sloo.  
Dec. 30, 1791.

## WANTED

An APPRENTICE to the COPPER-SMITH'S business.

A Native lad of about 14 years of age, will be taken an APPRENTICE to the above business.  
**CHARLES WHITE.**

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber or living near Harlan's mill Mercer county a red and white steer three years old marked with a jaw fork in the right ear and an under and over keel in the left. Appraised to £1 10.  
Also one four year old brindle bull flag, marked with a crop off the right ear and half crop off the upper side of the same. Appraised to £1 12.  
William Mitchell.

As the partnership of TEGAR DEN & McCULLOUGH is about to be dissolved by mutual consent; and as it will be impossible for them to settle their accounts whilst they have outstanding debts; they therefore request all those indebted to said partnership, to settle their respective balances, on or before the 15th of February next. As compulsory measures would be extremely disagreeable, they flatter themselves with the hope that they will not be necessary; Those who fail to avail themselves of this notice may remember there is no other alternative.

**THE FULLING** business will be carried on in all its different branches by the subscriber at his

## FULLING-MILL

On the middle fork of Elkhorn about six miles from Lexington.  
3W  
**WILLIAM SCOTT.**

## ALEXANDER & JAMES

## PARKER

Have just received and now opening a large and general assortment of dry goods, groceries, hardware and queens ware, at their stores in Lexington which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, public securities and hides.

**ALL** those indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Hugh Benton jun who is authorized to settle my accounts and all those having demands against me, will present their accounts to him who will discharge them as quick as possible.  
**THOMAS YOUNG.**  
Lexington, Nov. 27, 1791.

**WILL** be rented on the first day of January next for the term of fifteen months on the premises to the highest bidder, Bullets Lock with all its appurtenances, for ready cash only, to be paid in quarterly payments at the commencement of every quarter; it will be rented privately if any person will make application previous to the day of renting. It is also requested that all persons having claims against the Estate of William Christian deceased, will bring them in properly adjusted and they shall be paid.  
**ALEX. S. BULLET; Exr.**  
of Will Christian dec.  
His Office 10th Nov. 1791

**TAKEN** up by William Hambleton on Cane run, a red brindle cow, with a white face, three years old marked with a crop off the right ear a swallow fork in the left, Appraised to £2-10.

**Taken** up by the subscriber living near Boons Station, a dark bay horse about seven years old, 4 feet 7 inches high, his left hind foot white branded on the off side of his neck K; appraised to £-8.  
Lawrence Ward.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber on the Hickman road a dark brown horse, 2 years old last spring, about 13 hands and a half high, a large star and small snip, branded on the off shoulder J. Appraised to £3.

Thomas J. Ineson.  
December 14, 1791.

## BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

May be had at this Office.

**WHEREAS** a certain James Edwards has obtained from the inspectors of Curd's Warehouse on Dicks river, a note for a hoghead of Tobacco, inspected April 10th 1790, for Anthony Prewitt N° 109, gross 1209 tare 166, nett 1043, also an order for one other hoghead inspected March 25th 1790 in the name of William Kenton N° 165 gross 1311 tare 112 nett 1199. Now as the above described tobacco is my property, and as the said James Edwards fraudulently obtained the note and order above described, I forewarn all persons from purchasing either from the said Edwards, or his Assigns.—I have stopped the Tobacco in the hands of the inspectors.

**WILLIAM THOMPSON.**  
Dec. 28, 1791. 2W

## NOTICE

I hereby given to the Clerks and the jps within the District of Kentucky, that Mr. Joshua Barbee is authorized to settle with them in my absence.  
**THOMAS BARBEE, R.D.K.**  
Danville, Nov. 24, 1791. (3W)

## TO BE LET.

**FOR** The term of one year, or more, fifty acres of cle red land with convenient buildings orchards and meadows, for terms apply to the subscriber living on the Premises five miles west of Lexington  
**ANDREW STEELE.**

**ALL** Persons are forewarned from taking an assignment note of hand given by me to Andrew Christian, for eight pounds in trade due the first day of nov. last, as I have discharge tee same.  
Robert Elder.

Dec. 3th 1791.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber living near Harlan's Mill, in Mercer County, a red and white bull, 2 years old last spring, no mark; Appraised to £1-10.  
§  
William Mitchell.  
Dec. 15, 1791.

A Company is to meet at the Crab-orchard the last day of January 1792, in order to clear early next morning through the Wilderness.

A PERSON who understands the Rope making business may hear of good encouragement by applying to the Printer.

Mr. BRADFORD.

IN my last, I answered Mr. Firebrand's objections against committees; I shall now say something to the second part of his discourse; said author says that "it is urged that the laws of a free government will unavoidably be numerous and intricate."

If lawyers should ever again get into the house of assembly, no doubt but the laws will be intricate and difficult, perplexed, entangled, and hard to be understood; for as they expect to be often engaged in either sides of the question, those kind of laws best answers their purpose.

I agree with him when he saith "whatever is not regulated by law, must depend on the arbitrary will of the rules." We do not wish to live without law; and I would ask Mr. Firebrand, if the present almost endless system of laws, and long train of lawyers, will anything like regulate courts agreeable to equity and justice? as lawyers has penned the chief of all our laws, they have carefully loaded them with high language intermixed with latin, and ambiguous terms, and obscure sentences; and by this means artful lawyers can make the law law almost any thing that suits their purposes; so that he who has the heaviest purse will generally gain the cause. An evil designing man, who intends to defraud his neighbour, knowing this to be the case, will speedily employ the ablest lawyer, and he who has the largest library, in order to accomplish his purpose, then the honest man with some hopes of holding his just property, is also constrained to employ attorney. So by this means, exorbitant extortion is saddled upon us, through the channel of lawyers, and established by law. But perhaps some may be ready to say "that this is a vague assertion; where is the particular of assembly, that establishes this extortion? This seems to be a contradiction in terms?" Mr. Blackstone saith that custom becomes law, and is the most powerful law too, as it is generally the best executed, for the best law if it is never put into execution, is of no use; and a bad law, such as that above mentioned, when constantly put into execution, becomes intolerable, and shall we not at this time, endeavour to extricate ourselves from this unjust, unsufferable imposition? especially as a great part of the land in this district, is, and will be in dispute. And what is the use of voluminous laws and a large train of lawyers to settle these disputes? as he who has the oldest title, if properly located according to the laws existing in the state of Virginia, at the time our separation, will, or ought always to gain the suit. It appears as tho' nothing less than a clause in our new constitution, will prevent this grow-

ing evil as lawyers have always evaded every law that could be made in order to restrain them, or keep them from extortion. We do not wish for a government that will cost us nothing, it is our desire, that every one that serves us, should have an adequate compensation but we do not wish to be compelled to make brick without straw. And we expect this scheme must daily gain credit with every one, who does not wish to grow fat on the substance of the people.

Should we copy after the extravagant expence of government, practised in the eastern states, it would prove destructive to our new state; because wherever a tax is laid above the circulating medium, it must prove oppressive. Industry and trade will bring money to a state, and good economy will keep it; but all that suing can do, is only compel a man to pay that has money, but is unwilling to part with it. If it is carried any further than this, the labouring man's property will become a prey to the few monied men that may be amongst us.

Mr. Firebrand saith, than another cavil against cheap governments, which is much relied on is, that "thereby men of talents and experience, will be discouraged from engaging in the business, or from attending with diligence to their duty if they do engage." I would just observe, that if we should be too low in the expence of government or run into an extreme of this kind, it will be a new thing under the sun.

He seems to scoff at the notion of paying the expence of government with country produce; but I think I can convince every unprejudiced person in the district, that this scheme is neither unprecedented, or irrational. See the American Museum for May 1789. vol. 6. page 477: in a paper entitled "Thoughts on raising a revenue in produce." It is said "in one country it hath been tried with success for ages, I mean in China, the wisest empire the sun ever shined upon. And here (if I recollect right) not a tenth part of the imperial revenues hath been collected in money. In rice, wheat, and millet only are collected forty millions of fads, of one hundred and twenty pounds each, equal to eighty millions of bushels: in raw silk, one million of pounds. The rest taken in salt, wines, cotton and other fruits of labour and industry." It appears also by said paper, that experiments have already been made by some of the states in America, of raising revenues by country produce. In said vol. page 470, you may see the subject more fully handled. I shall only quote a small part of said chapter. "That any government can be supported without taxes of some kind, is not possible. It therefore becomes necessary to consider

what will be the most advantageous method of assesting them in future; and hence it is meant to point out such as will increase the wealth in the state.

If the resources of the commonwealth are brought into view, we shall find them amply sufficient to support government, and pay the interest and principle of our public debt. To tax in certain quantities of the natural produce of the country at first view appears to be a mode of taxing, which must be attended with peculiar disadvantage, if practicable; but when more closely considered is found to be both practicable and easy. "It is well known that specie is only the representation of other things more bulky; and if we have not silver or gold, government must make use of those articles themselves, which those precious metals are designed to represent. If the extravagancy in the expence of government, in the eastern states (where they have an open trade) doth oblige them to pay taxes in produce ought not this scheme to be adopted here in this western world? and if our rulers can neither live on country produce, nor convert it into money, how, in the name of common sense, is the people to get money? and is it not high time for the people to mind their own business, when they see the most sacred rights of mankind, and the most rational, salutary measures, openly ridiculed in the publick manner.

There is a pamphlet that was wrote in France, on the rights of mankind, by the celebrated Mr. Paine, author of the work entitled "common sense," and lately published in America. Some of them are now in Kentucky, and I think if there were some hundreds more circulating among us, that this district would soon be organized by committees. I shall quote a few sentences out of this invaluable piece.

Page 33 he says "We have now to view the governments which arise out of society in contradiction to those which arose out of superstition and conquest. It has been thought a considerable advance towards establishing the principles of freedom, to say that government is a compact between those who govern; and those who are governed; but this cannot be true, because it is putting the effect before the cause; for as man must have existed before governments existed, there necessarily was a time when governments did not exist, and consequently there could originally exist no governors to form such a compact with. The fact therefore must be, that the individuals themselves, each in his own personal and sovereign right, entered into a compact with each other, to produce a government; and this is the only mode in which governments have a right to arise, and the only

principle on which they have a right to exist.

Some who write in our public papers, will not allow that government is a compact even between those who govern, and those who are governed. They are not for allowing the people any share in beginning the compact. One writer talking of the ensuing convention, calls them "men regularly chosen under the direction of law." Can there be a law in America, where the people are not represented? Though we had members from Kentucky, in the Virginia Assembly, at the time when he elections for choosing members for convention was appointed; yet this District was not represented in said appointment, because the Assembly was confined to the constitutional mode of elections. And whereas the constitution of Virginia was framed in the year 1776 and Kentucky was not settled until that time with people from all parts of the United States, who had no vote in making said constitution, the mode of election; (or if they had, that is nothing to us now, when beginning a new government) our liberty depends wholly on well regulated elections and elections is the foundation of a constitution, and the regulation of elections the most important part thereof; if Virginia had a right to bind us by law, to this clause in their constitution, and then call the constitution for this district a new one, they might with the same propriety and as over, call it a new constitution for the state of Kentucky. If we are confined to the present mode of elections, we cannot be said to be at liberty to begin a new government, any more than a man might be said to build a new house agreeable to his own mind and will, and at the same time be obliged to build upon another man's foundation.

Mr. Firebrand as well as the aforementioned writer, when speaking of the present mode of elections saith that this and all other concerns are particularly directed by law. If this is so, it is a menace for us to talk about beginning a new government. But Mr. Paine differs from both these gentlemen, and tells us in either way of beginning a government, and saith that the individuals each one in his own personal right enter into a compact with each other, in order to produce a government; which is agreeable to and the very same principle upon which the plan of our of our present committees are founded, the members of which are the true representatives of the people, chosen agreeable to their own way of electing and whole authority so founded on the mind and will of their fellow citizens, made known to them at, or after their election.

In page 117 of the aforesaid pamphlet, Mr. de la Fayette is introduced saying "for a nation to love liberty, it is sufficient that she knows it and to be free, it is sufficient that she wills it." In order to be free, it is necessary that we should know what freedom is; and have we been a free people since the revolution? I think not. At the time of the revolution our principle views was to prevent being enslaved by a foreign power and we did not sufficient guard against pride and avarice, our internal enemy. We intrusted lawyers, and other designing men, with the management of our business, they artfully led us into a considerable degree of anarchy. Tho' I grant that Virginia has been more moderate than many of the other states, and now if we know this, all that is necessary in order to be a free people, is only our mouths to be silent and let our mind and will be known, and then who dares oppose us?

In the introduction to the said pamphlet, is contained the following sentences "after some salutary remarks the secretary of state observes, that

extremely pleased to find it reprinted here; and that something is at length to be publicly said against the wretched Heresies which have sprung up amongst us. I have no doubt our citizens will rally a second time, round the standard of common sense.

In order to understand what is meant by rallying a second time round the standard of common sense, we need not enquire into the nature of the first collection under said standard. At the time of the revolution the aforesaid author wrote a pamphlet entitled "common sense," which was the means of uniting the people. And as there was no law existing at that time, they were at liberty to take the sense of the people, in any way that best suited them: but as it was absolutely necessary at that time to take the sense of every individual separately, that they might know who was for the declaration of independence, and who was not; and finding that holding elections in only one place in each county, would not answer the purpose, therefore committees, were chosen by small District Elections, viz. Company Township and county committees. And by this means the sense of every individual was taken separately. But since the revolution, the aforesaid attempt made of taking the sense of the people, has been generally only a sham; and at this back door extravagancy and oppression come in.

In the above you may find a severity of style complaining of the political Heresies that has sprung up among them. What would not time in some of the eastern states give, to be in our situation, that is, to have the privilege of beginning a new government? and shall not we improve this favorable opportunity, and with one heart and soul, unite under the standard of common sense.

H. S. B. M.

Dec. 1791.

Mr. Printer,  
IN your paper of Saturday last, I observe a publication, signed H. Marshall; In that publication, H. Marshall has endeavoured to impress my fellow citizens with an opinion, that I had groundlessly traduced his character; I have not Mr. Printer, been accustomed to appear in the public prints, either in the defence of my own or the attack of another man's character, and consequently cannot be supposed expert in the management of News-paper controversy, this would make me far unequal to Mr. Marshall, but truth I trust will render me superior.

When the public are informed Mr. Marshall was acquainted with the complaints which I had made of his conduct in the beginning of May last; and when they consider, the gentlemen who were acquainted with the circumstance lived in various and distant places, they will not expect me immediately to bring forward my proofs. Mr. Marshall has taken nearly eight months to bring forward what he calls a proof of his innocence, and my calumny: A much less time will be sufficient for me, during which time I hope my impartial Fellow citizens, will suspend their judgment. I conclude sir, with pledging myself, that whatever I have said to the subject of H. Marshall's publication, shall be as fully proved as the nature of the transaction can possibly admit.

I am yours &c.  
JOHN CRAIG, Senr.

Mr. Printer,  
I Have long been in quest of my dear Uncle, who was a Lawyer sir, and left Ireland some years ago, and I could never hear any thing of

him until I found his name in your paper (or another one just like him) he was of the same name of myself which is Philomy Obrand, but he now writes himself Felte Firebrand, but you know sir, it is no uncommon thing for us to alter our name a little when we come from Ireland. I know it must be him and therefore I beg leave to address my self to him thro de channel of your paper, Venerable Uncle. I beg leave to congratulate you sir on de unspeakable approbation your piece in de newspaper met wid, among de people, I heard one say (and no sheep think needjer) dat it was de most glorious piece dat ever thred out in our Western Hemisphere, doe I heard one of our great men say dat he wishd you had performed better. Orro dear Uncle, I tink you manage de dem committee men right completely; Let me never itae sheep, if any monkey would grin more natural or raise de laugh upon dem better dan you have done. Orro dear Uncle if we would only laugh dem out of countenance de day will be our own. Indeed some say and some among our grate men too, dat you have taken de best way, as your subject will not admit of reasoning. But alas-dear Uncle there is lamentable stories going among de common Farmers, I heard one of dem have de impudence to challenge you sir, and all de grate and larned men dat will take your part, to write wid him if you will only reason fair and prove what you say; or admit him to assert or signify what he may invent. But venerable Uncle it is not wort while for a man of your function to prove any ting. Dole common foolth people ought to take it upon your word and honor, without any odder evidence, Orro dear Uncle go on and prosper and Bullyreg dem out of deir wits, for de common people will believe any ting you say. And de blessing of St. Patrick be wid you.

PHILOMY O'BRAND.

LEXINGTON, January 7

THE following members are elected to represent the county of Mercer, in the convention to form a constitution of government for the state of Kentucky, viz.

SAMUEL TAYLOR,  
JACOB FROWMAN  
GEORGE NICHOLAS,  
DAVID RICE  
SAMUEL MDOWEL

At a Supreme Court held for the District of Kentucky, at the Court-house in Danville, on the 4th day of October 1791.

Alexander and James Parker Complainants, vs. Squire Grant and Hardin Wells defendts. In Chancery

THE Defendant Hardin not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is no inhabitant of this Country, on the motion of the Complainants by their council, it is ordered that the said Defendant doth appear here on the fourth day of the next March court, and answer the Complainants Bill; That a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published some Sunday at the Baptist Meeting House of Lexington in Fayette County, immediately after Divine Service, and at the front door of the Court-House in the Town of Danville.

A Cory Tesse  
CHRISTOPHER GREENUP, C.D.

JUST OPENED,

And FOR SALE AT

ISAAC TELFAIR'S

Whole-sale and retail

S T O R E.

At the upper end of LEXINGTON.

GRAY, mixed, striped and scarlet coating.  
Fine and coarse cloths,  
Cloaks,  
Sewen and Wilton carpets,  
Rote, striped and matchcoat blankets, Baise and flannel  
Camplet, durans and calimanco.  
shalloons and moreen.  
Poplin and flowered stuffs  
Hair plush, cotton and silk velvet,  
Poplin and flowered stuffs  
Thickferts, royal rib and corduroy,  
Waist coat patterns,  
Cotton, demims, honey comb and herring bone,  
Fustians, printed jeans and janetts,  
Cassimer and fattinets,  
Flower d and corded demity,  
Chintzes and calicoes  
Cotton stripes  
Furniture chintz and checks  
Plain, croisba'd painted mualia,  
Stays and latrin petticoats,  
Black latrin, mode and silk serge  
Mualia aprons & handkerchiefs  
Cotton, silk and chintz towels,  
Flowerd lawn and lawn handkerchiefs,  
Manchester mualia  
Silk and pucker handkerchiefs,  
Flanders bed ticks  
Ticking and drilling  
Marseilles bed quilts,  
Knotted counterpanes  
Table cloths and diapes  
Fine white sheeting  
Curtain line tassels  
Thread and cotton finges  
Silk and leather gloves  
Silk, cotton, thread and worsted stockings  
Hats, and many other articles.

CHERRY TREES,

THE subscriber informs t's inhabitants of Lexington and the vicinity thereof, that he has a number of thrifty young cherry trees of the best kind to dispose of, and will send with them at Mr. McNair's Tavern, at the sign of the Buffaloe, on the first day of court at Lexington in February next; but if the weather should be so cold and frosty as to hinder their being carried safe at that time he will attend at March court following

John M. Reasing.  
Feb. 3d 1791.

LOST

ON The 14th I st on the Road between Lexington and Boons Station; a number of papers, viz. A Bond from John Jones to James Gray for 350 pounds of Tobacco, assigned to me by the said Gray

A note from William Griffy for £5. and perhaps some old bills  
A note from William Hunter for £1 8.  
A Receipt from Duncan and Lemon for £6 by my hands from Thomas Brook

And several other papers which as present I cannot remember.

The above papers can be of use to none but the owner, as care has been taken to stop payment. A handsome reward will be given to any person who will deliver them to the subscriber, near Boons Station, or to the Printer hereof.

ADAM WINN.  
Dec. 1791. (39)

JUST ARRIVED,

And now opening by

JOHN MORLAN,

At his Store, next door to the Buffalo Tavern in Lexington: A Complete and well chosen Assortment of

DRY

GOODS

MEN'S and Women's coarse and fine leather shoes and slippers, Boys' and childrens shoes, Womens stuff shoes, Dressed calf skins, Boot legs and ben soles.  
Pewer and tin ware, Tin in boxes, Queens and glass ware, Window glass, An elegant assortment of mens and womens breeches and saddles, And other articles of faddery, best proof gunpowder, Rifles smooth bores, pistols and rifle locks, Bar lead and small shot, Cutlery, and a great variety of hard ware and Stationary,

ALSO

Madeira, Sherry, Lichon, Port and Tenerife wines, Cherry Bounce, Sherry &c. gin, Jamaica Spirits

AND A

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

Hyson, fouchong and bohea tea, Brown and loaf sugar, Coffee, chocolate, nutmegs, Mace, cloves, allspice, Black and cayenne pepper, Ginger, raisins, citron, cinnamon, Copperas, allum, brimstone, Madder, indigo, best mustard, White and cast le soap, Powder blue &c. &c. &c. All which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, funded debt of the United States, Officers and Soldiers discharges of the late services, for which he will allow the high price. Country Store keepers may be supplied with small assortments on the shortest notice.

The said John Morlan hereby avokes all powers which he has heretofore invested others with, to act on his behalf in his country, his presence on the spot, in order to the necessity of their further assistance, and gives his public notice to all persons who still remain indebted to the late adventure under the firm Philip Tiant and Co conducted under the immediate management of the said Tiant at Louisville, of doctrs Hinch Sheill at Lexington, and of Moline Nagle at Danville, and since the said Doctor's death, under the said management of the Admors (next to his effects,) to pay their respective debts to him the said John Morlan as the only surviving partner in said adventure, and the only one consequently entitled to receive the same.

Taken up by the subscriber living near Johnsons road 3 miles and a quarter from Lexington, a mare about 14 hands and a half high 6 or 7 years old natural trotter, branded on the near buttock M with two hind feet white with a blaze in her forehead appraised to £ 5

Likewise a year old colt shot come with the said mare, has the same brand and a natural trotter, appraised to £ 7

Dec. 13 1792

John Kearney

\*\*\*\*\*  
 SACRED TO THE MUSES  
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(From the National Gazette.)

Poetical address to the public  
 of the United States.

**T**HIS age is so fertile of  
 mighty events

That people complain, with  
 some reason no doubt;  
 Besides the time lost, and besides  
 the expense

With reading the papers they're  
 fairly worn out;

The past is no longer an ob-  
 ject of care,

The present consumes all the  
 time they can spare—

Thus reasons the reader, but  
 still he reads on

With his pencil and his paper  
 unwilling to part

He sees the World passing, men  
 going a d g ne,

Some riding in coaches and  
 some in a cart;

For a peep at the farce a sub-  
 scription he'll give:

Revolutions must happen—  
 that Printers may live.

For a share of your favor we  
 am with the rest—

To enliven the scene we'll exert  
 all our skill;

What we have to impart shall be  
 some of the best,

And *Multum in parvo* our text—  
 if you will:

Since we never admitted a  
 clause in our creed

That the greatest employment  
 of life is to read

The king of the French & queen  
 of the North

At the head of the play for the  
 teatons we find;

From the spark that we kindled  
 a flame has gone forth

To expand thro' the world and  
 enlighten mankind;

With a code of new doctrines  
 the universe rings,

A Thomas is preaching strange  
 icronies to kings,

Thus launch'd as we are on the  
 ocean of NEWS

In hopes that your pleasure our  
 pains will repay,

All honest endeavours the au-  
 thor will use

To furnish a feast for the grave  
 and the gay;

At least he'll essay such a  
 track to pursue

That the world shall approve  
 and his news shall be true.

**A** Physician to the court during  
 the reign of Charles the second,  
 happening to be a walking one day  
 in the gallery of Windsor palace  
 with the king, saw a man about re-  
 pairing a clock which stood there.  
 The Physician, willing to appear  
 smart and farcaceous to the witty  
 monarch, accosted the man with  
 "well, sir, I have observed that you  
 are continually doctoring that clock,  
 and yet it never goes right. Now  
 if I was to treat my patients no  
 better, I should soon loose all my  
 credit; pray how comes it that we  
 differ so widely in our conduct?"  
 The clock maker dryly replied, "I  
 can easily give you a reason for that  
 doctor, it is because the fun disco-  
 vers all my mistakes, and the grave  
 covers yours."

JOHN DUNCAN

Has just received at his Store in Lex-  
 ington,

The following Catalogue of

## BOOKS,

VIZ.

**R**UDIMAN'S Rudiments,  
 Whittenhall's Grammar,  
 Philad. lphia Latin ditto,  
 Eutropius,  
 Salust,  
 Clark's Ovid,  
 Davidson's Virgil,  
 Watson's Horace,  
 Cicero's Orations,  
 Murphy's Lucian,  
 Xenophon,  
 Homer,  
 Erasmus,  
 Selecta rofines,  
 Selecta Verri,  
 Ovid's Epistles,  
 Metamorphosis,  
 Virgil,  
 Horace,  
 Corderie,  
 Clark's do.  
 Fables,  
 Ainsworth's English and Latin  
 Dictionary,  
 Young's ditto,  
 Blair's Lectures,  
 Guthrie's Geography,  
 Moor's Navigation,  
 Gibbon's Surveying,  
 Ferguson's Astronomy,  
 Nicholson's Philosophy,  
 Watt's Logic,  
 Backstone's Commentaries,  
 Sheridan's, Scott's and Percy's Dic-  
 tionary,  
 Willson's Sacramental Meditation,  
 Arminian Magazine,  
 Fletcher's works,  
 Forms of discipline,  
 Watts's Psalms and Hymns,  
 Wesley's Hymns,  
 Prayer Books,  
 Preacher's lives,  
 Death of Wesley,  
 Bibles with Psalms,  
 Oxford pocket ditto,  
 Testaments,  
 Webster's and Dilworth's Spelling  
 Books,  
 Fisher's Arithmetic,  
 Dilworth's Assistant,  
 Columbian Magazine,  
 Buchan's Domestic Medicine,  
 Vicar of Wakefield,  
 History of America,  
 Death of Abel,  
 Economy of Human life,  
 History of Pamela,  
 Travels of true Godliness.  
 Fine and coarse writing paper and  
 Paste-Board,  
 Japaned ink-stands,  
 Sealing-wax and wafers,  
 Slates and pencils.

**A L S O**  
**A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORT-**

MENT OF

**D R Y**

## GOODS

And **GROCERIES,**  
*Most suitable to the present season and*  
*too numerous to insert,*

Which will be sold on reasonable  
 terms for cash, Public securities,  
 Furs, Bear skins and rye—He  
 returns his thanks to those who have  
 favoured him with their custom and  
 hopes to merit a continuance—it  
 shall ever be his study to please.

**K E W I S E** excellent cotton,  
 either whole or retail.

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber, near  
 Steels Fort, a bundle steer a-  
 bout 3 or 4 years old, with a crop  
 and 2 under keel in the right ear,  
 and crop and under keel in the left,  
 appraised to £ 3.

Joel Collins.

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber in  
 Woodford county, on the Kentu-  
 ky road, a red cow, with a star in her  
 forehead and white flanks, with a crop  
 and a slit in the right ear and a crop,  
 and a slit in the left, about 12 or  
 15 years old had on a large bell; Ap-  
 praised to £ 2 10.

Also 2 steers about 2 years old, last  
 spring, one a black with a short tail  
 the other a white, with a number of  
 red spots on his neck and flues. both  
 marked with 2 under keels and 2 crops,  
 the black appraised to £ 1 10, and the  
 white to £ 2.

William Steele

Dec. 4, 1791. P6a.

**T**AKEN Up by the subscriber near  
 Caves Mill, a non horse, 15  
 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, has the  
 yellow a star in his forehead no brand  
 perceivable, trots naturally; appraised  
 to £ 10.

**B E N J A M I N G A R N E T.**

Boher, 10th 1791.

**T**AKEN Up by the subscriber, at  
 the foot of the Dry Ridge be-  
 tween Caves Mill and the mouth of  
 Licking River; a pie bald bayona white  
 horse, about thirteen hands high, sup-  
 posed to be nine or ten years old, no  
 brand or ear mark, the owner is de-  
 sired to apply to Alexander Mahon  
 on Scotts Road about one mile and a  
 half of Lexington.

**J A M E S H E R R E N.**

Dec. 17th 1791.

**T**HE Subscriber living in Wood-  
 ford County, wants a labouring  
 man to live with him the ensuing year  
 in the character of Overseer, one with  
 a small family would be preferred.

**H. MARSHALL.**

Dec. 18th 1791.

**I** Have a large quantity of wool  
 and merchaniz, and shall use fit  
 and implements of both, all new  
 and of the best quality, together with  
 some real cows and calves which I will  
 dispose of in exchange for a tract of  
 five or six hundred acres of land in the  
 neighbourhood of Lexington, Bourbon  
 county, or the town of Washington.  
 Should I not be able to effect  
 an exchange to my mind before the Fe-  
 bruary Court for Fayette County, then  
 the said merchandize and other arti-  
 cles will be exposed for sale in the  
 Town of Lexington by public Pan-  
 due.

**C H A R L E S P A N C O U P E R.**

Washington, Dec. 13th 1791.

**S**TOLEN From the subscriber, liv-  
 ing near French Lick Cumberland,  
 a bright bay mare, five or six years  
 old, nearly fifteen hands high with a  
 star in her forehead and a film over  
 her left eye, and to appearance cannot  
 see, but can see; her right shoulder  
 somewhat shrunk, occasioned by the kick  
 of a horse; also a yellow bay yearling  
 mare colt, with a star in her forehead  
 and has been burnt between the fore-  
 legs, and on the knee, the scars to be  
 seen, and the hair about them is black.  
 A reward of twenty five dollars will be  
 given to any person that will bring the  
 above mentioned creatures to me, or in  
 proportion for either of them: also a  
 further reward of Twenty five Dollars  
 more will be given for the thief or  
 thieves, so as he or they may be brought  
 to Justice, the above reward will be  
 paid in good trade to me.

**B E N J A M I N J O S T I N G.**

Nov. 25th 1791.

(P 17)

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**

**A** QUANTITY of LAND OF  
 FICE TREASURY WAR-  
 RANTS.

By **DANIEL WEISGER,**

Who has just received an assortment of

## DRY-GOODS

Suitable to the Season.

Lexington, Dec. 4, 1791.

## FOR SALE

**A** Two story framed house in a con-  
 venient part of the Town for busi-  
 nesses: For farther particulars enquire  
 of the subscriber

**ARCHIBALD BROWN.**

Lexington Dec. 23, 1791.

Territory of the United States of  
 America South of the river Ohio  
 Washington district }  
 August term, 1791.  
 John Williams, of Ganville county  
 James Hogg, Orange county, G. M.  
 men Thomas Hart, — county, in  
 the State of Maryland, merchant, and  
 David H. rt, of Carroll county, gen-  
 gentlemen, complainants,

VS

The heirs and devisees of Richard Hogg  
 deceased, are c/o Ganville county, de-  
 ceased, of Nicholas Hart of —  
 county in Virginia, gentlemn, dec-  
 of William Johnston, late of O-  
 range county, merchant, deceased,  
 of John Luttrell, of Chatham county,  
 gentleman, deceased, and Le-  
 nard H. Bullock, defendants.

In EQUITY.

**S**OME of the heirs and devisees ha-  
 ving failed to enter their ap-  
 pearance according to the satisfaction of  
 the court that they reside out of the  
 limits of this territory—on motion  
 of the complainants it is ordered, that  
 unless the said heirs and devisees  
 shall appear here on the first day of  
 the next term, and answer the bill of  
 the complainants, had then filed, be  
 taken for confessed; and had then  
 of this order be forthwith entered  
 in the Gazette of this territory, in  
 the Kentucky and Carolina G. zettes,  
 and in the newspaper regularly pub-  
 lished in Harpersburg, for three weeks  
 consecutive, and at the doom of the  
 court house in the town of possib-  
 ough.

Accord Test  
**ANDREW RUSSELL,**  
 & ME.

**A L L K I N D S O F**

**B L A N K**

## BOOKS

Made and ruled to any pat-

tern either for Merchants or

others.

**A L S O**

Old books new bound at this  
 office—As I have just em-  
 ployed a journeyman Book-binder,  
 the books will be carried  
 on to insure with dispatch—  
 We are at leisure at present  
 having finished all the work of  
 hand.